

## NEW SOCIAL LEADERS

Gossip About the Ladies Who Are to Preside in the White House.

### HOW HARRISON WON HIS BRIDE.

Russell Harrison's Wife and Secretary Halford's Interesting Family.

### MRS. MORTON AND HER DAUGHTERS

The shifting scenes in the national drama of executive session brings to the front new characters in the administration of public affairs and in the social regime of the place of supreme rank. In American political-social as in politico-administrative concerns it is the ascension of the effete institutions of divine-right doctrine repeated with a feminine application. "The Queen is dead, long live the Queen." In the drawing rooms of the Executive Mansion, while words of regret and farewell have been said to the retiring first lady, in the parlors of the President-elect salutations and welcome have greeted the new first lady of the Republic. The career of the former has been phenomenal in the records of public appearance. She had youthful beauty, amiability of spirit, and an unusual aptitude for the duties and exigencies of social leadership. The latter will have that splendor of matured loveliness of person, character and works which is the culmination of maturely influence and worth.

Mrs. Cleveland exemplified the marvelous range of capability of the American girl. Mrs. Harrison will illustrate the wonderful force and development of the American woman. Mrs. Cleveland entered the Executive Mansion as a bride, fresh from the gayeties of her girlhood and maiden life. The pleasurable experiences of college days, entire into society and European travel were still new. From the walks of a young lady in ordinary society, she entered the highest sphere of social preference, and played her part with brilliant success. Mrs. Harrison takes her place in the Executive Man-



Carrie Scott Harrison.

After a life of domestic experience, early cares, and subsequent successes. The story of the life of Frances Polson Cleveland, as first lady of the land, has been written in her career imperially in the social history of administrations. Mrs. Harrison follows in the line of social leadership and pre-eminence with but career before her.

**THE FIRST LADY.**  
About 33 years ago the household of Rev. John Witherspoon Scott, a Presbyterian divine, President of Oxford, O., Female College, was made happy by the birth of a daughter. As that first Andrew Jackson saved the destinies of the country, and Emily Douglas, wife of his private secretary, and Susan Yorks Jackson, wife of his foster-son, divided the honors of the social administration of the Executive Mansion.

The infant daughter of the reverend professor received the name Carrie. Dr. Scott belonged to an old Pennsylvania family, his birth occurring in Bucks county, that State, in the first year of the century. When he was a youth in Philadelphia, he met a young lady named Mary Neal. The young people became much attached to each other, but circumstance intervened to separate them. The young lady's father was a bank cashier in Philadelphia. About the time she was entering the most interesting age of maiden life he removed to Washington, Pa., taking his family with him, to found and manage a bank in the interests of Eastern capitalists.



Mrs. Russell Harrison.

About the same time Mr. Scott, having completed his educational and theological studies, came to Washington, Pa., as an instructor in the old Washington College before it was united with its rival, Jefferson. The old acquaintances were renewed, and soon after Mary Neal, the bank cashier's daughter, became the wife of John W. Scott, the professor, some 40 miles in a northwesterly direction from Cincinnati, O., as the rural town of Oxford. As early as 1836 it was made the seat of Miami University, founded under the patronage of the State. These important educational interests subsequently led to the establishment of the Oxford Female College and the Western Female Seminary. Of the former Rev. John W. Scott had become President.

### HARRISON AS A LOVER.

There was a student at Oxford at this time by the name of Benjamin Harrison. He had passed from Farmer's College into the Miami University, and graduated at the age of 18 years, a tribute in itself to his industry and mental capabilities. The young student, in the midst of his pursuit of learning, found himself overtaken by love. The daughter of the worthy man of God and erudition was the object of his affection. The student, was too warm-blooded to resist the power of love. He resolved to lay by much of earth's stores or even to take a selfish care of what he received by inheritance. The paternal estate had diminished the acre and the family exchequer in cash under his management, which left Benjamin to make his own way, with a good education as his capital, and the world as his field of investment. It was a trying situation into which to be driven by suppleable fate, to sever the tender ties which held him at Oxford for the unseasonable experience of a student at law in the firm of Bellamy Storer and Abram Gwyn, of Cincinnati. The very name has a mustiness about it which savored of much law and learning. He finished his tollsome journey up the rugged gorges of jurisprudence, and the first thing thereafter, like a sensible young man, wended his way back to Oxford.

On October 20, 1853, he there made Miss Carrie Scott his bride. The prospects in life for the young couple were not bright, as the world goes, but the young people were full of hope. Their united fortunes in love made them contented, and with happy

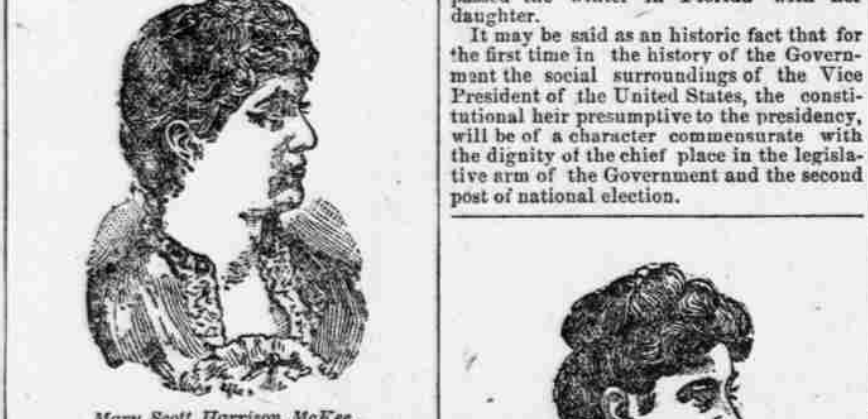


PRESIDENT HARRISON.

hearts and willing hands they crossed the threshold of life's duties together.

**EARLY WEDDED LIFE.**  
The cash capital at the command of Benjamin Harrison when he began married life and the practice of his profession was \$800, an advance on a lot in Cincinnati inherited through his aunt, who married James Finley, a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison began their domestic responsibilities in rooms in an Indianapolis boarding house. In the summer of 1854, Mrs. Harrison began her own housework, in a cottage of the old home at Oxford, and there, on August 12, Russell Harrison, their eldest child, was born. After this event in the family circle, the young mother having returned in the autumn to Indianapolis, the proud husband rented a small house, and began life in earnest, his faithful and industrious wife doing his housework, in a cottage of three rooms. The steady gains in time, practice, and pecuniary rewards in two years found Mrs. Harrison presiding over a larger and more pretentious house. Here their second and last child, Mary Scott Harrison, was born.

In 1851 General Harrison entered the Senate of the United States, and Mrs. Harrison became a member of that distinguished cir-



Mary Scott Harrison McKee.

cle, the wives of the Senators. In her Washington residence of six years, Mrs. Harrison extended her sphere of usefulness. Her name was associated with noble charities and church work. The Garfield Hospital owes its present success in a large degree to her active interest as one of its directors.

In appearance Mrs. Harrison is a type of matronly beauty. In figure she shows the generosity of nature in a well-proportioned form and in mind nature's equal beneficence, expanded by training in the requirements of a liberal education, drawn from the broadest opportunities. A lavish growth of hair silvery with the threads of little over a half century of life, and floating in curly waves over a well-shaped head and ending in a graceful coil, her face is a picture of ripe womanhood. She has a voice softened by the instincts of a gentle nature, and a gift of conversation which, while animated, is still thoughtful.

The tastes of Mrs. Harrison lie in the direction of art. Her works in water colors are of evidence of her gifts and application to her favorite recreation. American womanhood may feel honored that it will have at the head of the domestic and social environment of the new executive household one so fair and gifted as Mrs. Harrison.

During a portion of the Senatorial term of Benjamin Harrison, Alvin Saunders occupied a seat in the same body as a Senator from Nebraska. Each Senator had a daughter, both were named Mary, both were great favorites in Washington society, and were particularly fond of each other. This is



Mrs. Mary Frances Halford.

terly affection was brought within the periphery of the family circle by the marriage of Russell Harrison to the daughter of Alvin Saunders.

**MRS. RUSSELL HARRISON.**  
Her father, a descendant of a Virginia family of Kentucky pioneers, where he was born, went to Iowa in 1836, was a member of the Constitutional Convention and the admission of that State into the Union in 1845; was President Lincoln's Governor of Nebraska from 1861 until it joined the sisterhood of States in 1867, and was a Senator of the United States 1867-83. Her mother was Martha, daughter of Theodore Barlow, of Green county, Indiana, originally from Virginia, prominent in the early development of the Western Territory.

The marriage of Mary Saunders to Russell Harrison took place in Washington in January, 1858. The young couple removed to Helena, Mont., where Russell Harrison and Charles L. Saunders, his brother-in-law, engaged in business. Mr. Harrison, who is largely identified with journalism and the stock raising and agricultural interests of Montana, is very popular among the people of that embryo State, and it is said that he is a great probability of future appearance in the affairs of the new Commonwealth. His wife, with her year-old infant, Martha, will spend some time at the Executive Mansion.

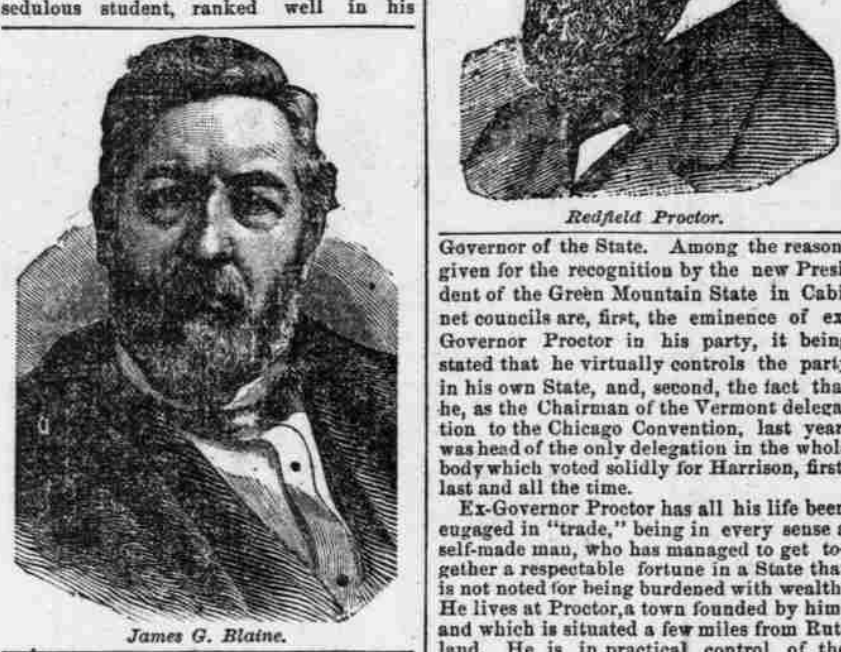
It was also during the residence of General and Mrs. Harrison at Washington that their daughter Mary became the wife of James Robert McKee, a young merchant of Indianapolis. Miss Mamie Harrison was well known in Washington in a select circle of young ladies, and her return will form a pleasant opportunity for the younger wives and daughters to enjoy the social entertainments of the Executive Mansion. Her two

## Sketches of the Men Presumably Chosen to Assist the President in Steering the Ship of State.

Although President Harrison has not yet officially announced the names of the gentlemen whom he has invited to take Cabinet positions it is well understood that the offices are to be distributed as follows: Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, of Maine. Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, of Minnesota. Secretary of War, Redfield Proctor, of Vermont. Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York. Postmaster General, John W. Wamaker, of Pennsylvania. Secretary of the Interior, John W. Noble, of Missouri. Attorney General, W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana. Department of Agriculture, Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin. Portraits and biographical sketches of the members of the new Cabinet follow:

### PREMIER BLAINE.

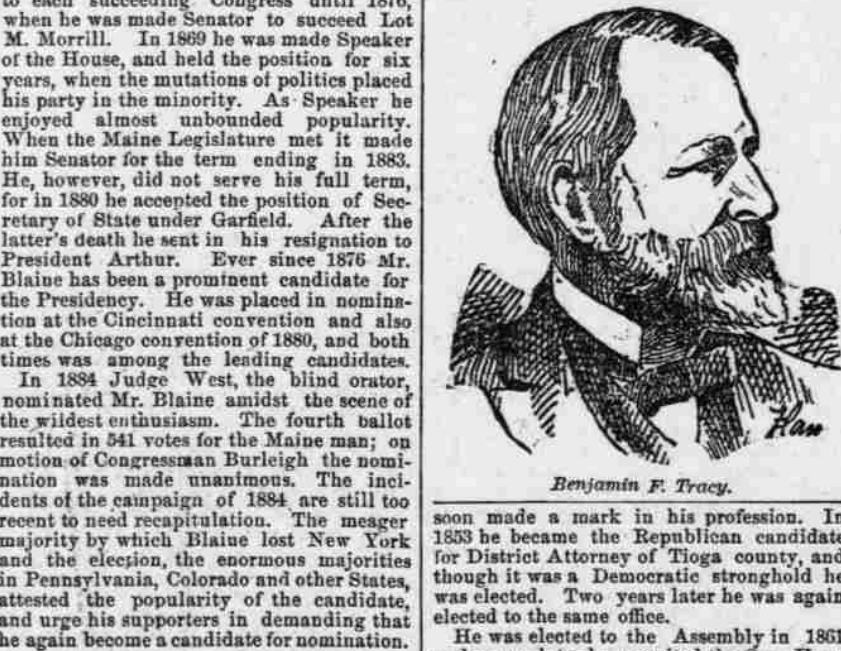
The Magnetic Maine Man Who is to be Secretary of State. James G. Blaine was born in West Brownville, Pa., January 31, 1830. The Blaine family distinguished itself in the Revolution, and Colonel Ephraim Blaine, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an officer of the Pennsylvania line, as well as Commissary General of the Northern department. The family had been well to do, but at the time of James' birth was neither rich nor poor. The boy attended Washington College, entering it in 1843, and although not a sedulous student, ranked well in his



James G. Blaine.

studies, but most of all he was the idol of his school-fellows, just as he is of his partisans to-day. A city months after graduation he went to Kentucky and taught school at the Western Military Institute at Berea Springs. While in Kentucky he met and won his present wife, then Miss Harriet Stanwood, a native of Maine, who was being educated at Millersburg, Ky. Returning with his young wife to Pennsylvania, he studied law, but was forced by necessity to take a position as tutor in the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind. Here he remained from 1852 to 1854, when he went to Maine to assume editorial charge of the Kennebec Journal. The moribund condition of the old Whig party and the rapid growth of the Republicanism during his last term as Speaker. In 1862 he was sent to Congress as Representative. He soon became a proficient parliamentarian. He was re-elected to each succeeding Congress until 1876, when he was made Senator to succeed Lot M. Morrill. In 1880 he was made Speaker of the House, and held the position for six years, when the mutations of politics placed his party in the minority. As Speaker he enjoyed almost unbounded popularity. When the Maine Legislature met it made him Senator for the term ending in 1886. He, however, did not serve his full term, for in 1880 he accepted the position of Secretary of State under Garfield. After the latter's death he sent in his resignation to President Arthur. Ever since 1876 Mr. Blaine has been a prominent candidate for the Presidency. He was placed in nomination at the Cincinnati convention, and also at the Chicago convention of 1880, and both times was among the leading candidates. In 1884 Judge West, the blind orator, nominated Mr. Blaine for the Presidency in the widest enthusiasm. The fourth ballot resulted in 541 votes for the Maine man; on motion of Congressman Burleigh the nomination was made unanimous. The incidents of the campaign of 1884 are still too recent to need recapitulation. The meager majority by which Blaine lost New York for District Attorney of his native city, and though it was a Democratic stronghold he was elected. Two years later he was again elected to the same office.

He was elected to the Assembly in 1861 and a year later he recruited the One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth regiments, and received his commission as Colonel of the latter in the thick of the fight. He was carried from the field exhausted, but refused to go to a hospital, but led his command through the three days' fight at Spotsylvania, when, being completely broken down, he was taken to his home, and he subsequently was tendered and accepted the command of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh United States colored regiment.



William Windom.

After the war General Tracy settled in New York and resumed his practice of the law as one of the firm of Benedict, Tracy & Benedict. He was one of the counsel for the defense in the celebrated Brecher trial. In 1866 General Tracy was made United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of New York, which position he held until 1873, when he was forced to resign because of the growth of his private practice. In 1881 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals and served one year. General Tracy is a well known breeder of trotters and with his son owns the Marshall stud, at Appleton, Tioga county, N. Y., where he has stallions Mambrino Dudley, by Woodford Mambrino, record, 2:19 1/2; Cheltenham, by Osmore, record, 2:28; and Bravado, by Kentucky Wilkes. General Tracy also owns Kentucky Wilkes, by George Wilkes, record 2:14 1/2.

### JOHN WANAMAKER, P. M. G.

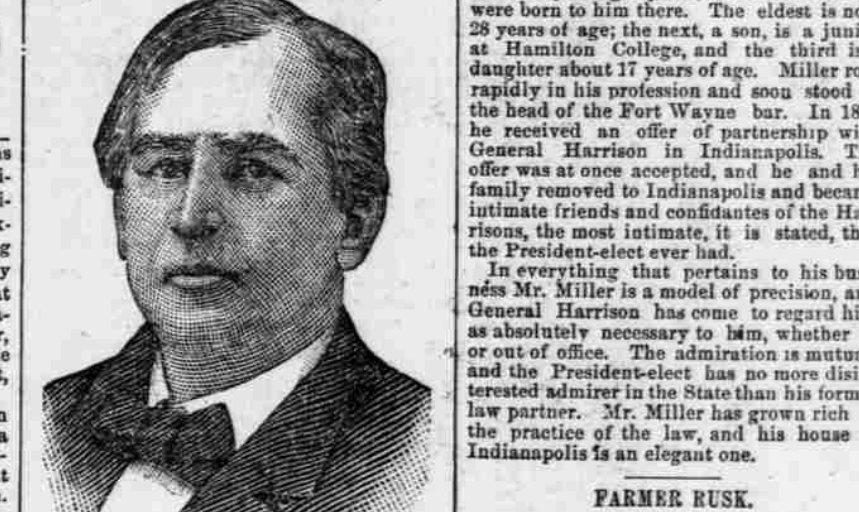
Pennsylvania's Representative in President Harrison's Cabinet. John Wanamaker's career as a merchant has been remarkably successful, and his present leadership among Philadelphia's business men is the result of cast-iron nerve, heroic energy and triumphant ability. Concentration of purpose, springing from a nature inherently stable, and sustained by a spirit worthily ambitious, has achieved for John Wanamaker the victory of renown and the advantage of vast wealth. Mr. Wanamaker is a self-made man, and represents the best type of American character. He is to-day, in the drygoods trade, incomparably the most influential merchant and manufacturer of the City of Brotherly Love. His fortune is variously reckoned, but all the estimates make him many times a millionaire.

His life reflects his religious convictions, his conduct is governed by a profound sense of moral obligation, and his character is energetically opposed by M. H. Donnell, member of Congress from the first Minnesota district. In caucus Mr. Windom received 83 votes out of 84 necessary to a choice. Donnell fought him openly and secretly, and the deadlock continued for some time. Finally a break was made and Dwight M. Sabin was elected. After his defeat for the Senate, Mr. Windom spent most of his time in New York with his family, but always put in an appearance in Minnesota before each general election. Mr. Windom has been interested in some railway schemes and is believed to be a wealthy man. His former position as Secretary of the Treasury was infinitely creditable and most useful to the country.



Redfield Proctor.

above reproach. In spite of the vast business interests which claim so much of his time and attention, Mr. Wanamaker never becomes so absorbed in such matters as to be indifferent to the privileges and delights of his home life. He is a thoroughly domestic man, and in the companionship of his family he finds his completest satisfaction and most restful delight. The portrait at the head of this sketch gives an excellent representation of its subject, whose features indicate great mental strength, executive

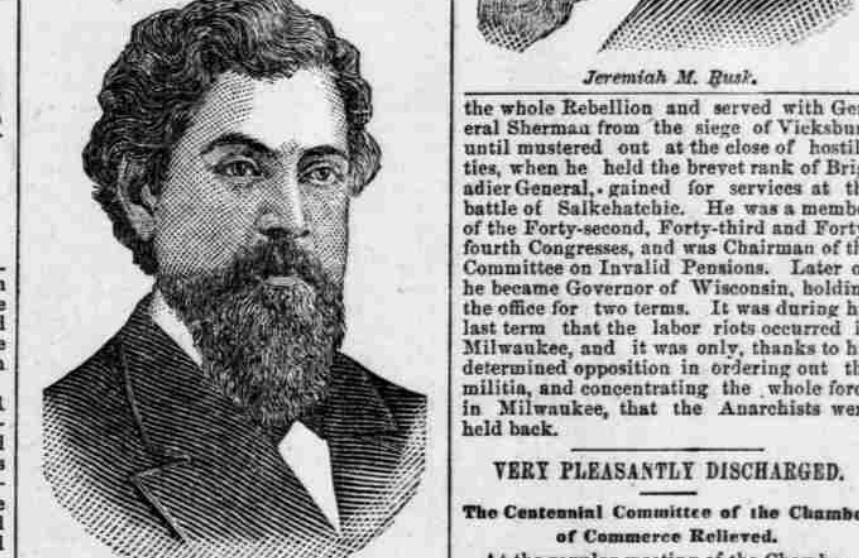


John W. Noble.

ability and force, and a straightforward disposition. Mr. Wanamaker is noted for his courtly manners, which are those of a polished gentleman of the old school. As a politician he is moderate in his views, and though he is a staunch Republican, Mr. Wanamaker is a native of Philadelphia and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the trade and commerce of his native city.

### ANOTHER OHIO MAN.

General John W. Noble, Who Becomes Secretary of the Interior. John Willock Noble was born in Lancaster City, O., October 26, 1831, and was the youngest but one of nine children. His early days were spent in Columbus and Cincinnati, where he received a good education. He afterward attended Miami University and Yale College, graduating from this institution in 1851. He then studied law in the office of Henry Stanberry, who later on was Attorney General for the United States under President Johnson. Mr. Noble commenced to practice in St. Louis in 1853, but removed in the following year to Keokuk, where he soon won a good name at the bar. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private in the Third Iowa Cavalry Regiment. This regiment was engaged during the whole war, participating



Jeremiah M. Rusk.

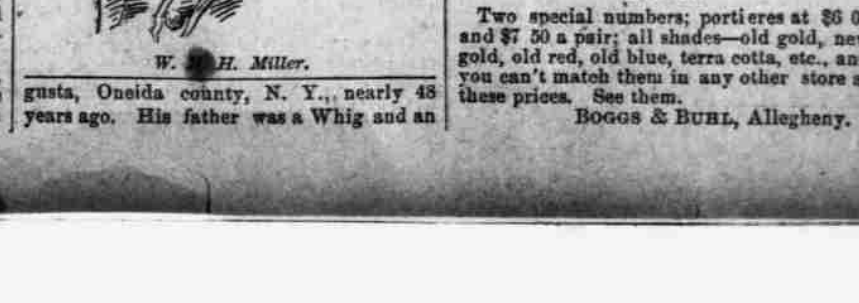
the whole Rebellion and served with General Sherman from the siege of Vicksburg until mustered out at the close of hostilities, when he held brevet rank of Brigadier General, gained for services at the battle of Salkehatchie. He was a member of the Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, and was chairman of the Committee on Pensions. Later on he became Governor of Wisconsin, holding the office for two terms. It was during his last term that the labor riots occurred in Milwaukee, and it was only, thanks to his determined opposition in ordering out the militia, and concentrating the whole force in Milwaukee, that the Anarchists were held back.

### VERY PLEASANTLY DISCHARGED.

The Centennial Committee of the Chamber of Commerce Relieved. At the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday the report of Chairman Foster, of the Committee on Centennial Celebration, was read by that gentleman. The entire work of the general committee and the various sub-committees was reported on and their reports recommended for approval, which was done. Mr. Kelly offering a motion to the effect that all the committees be congratulated on the success of the celebration, and that 1,000 copies of the report be printed and sent to the Chamber. The motion was carried, and Captain Dwyer then offered a resolution of thanks to Chairman Foster as well as the committees. The Centennial Committee was formally discharged.

### ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER.

An Able and Wealthy Lawyer Who Was Formerly Harrison's Partner. William Henry Harrison Miller, former law partner of General Harrison, and who is to be Attorney General, was born in An-



W. H. Miller.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL I.

Use of the First Person Singular in Inaugural Addresses.

### HARRISON IS CONTENT WITH 17,

But is Only Exceeded by His Grandfather, Old Tippecanoe, in

### THE LARGE NUMBER OF WORDS HE USES

The quadrennial utterances of the Presidents not only outlined their administrative policies, but have been more or less characteristic of the distinguished individuals themselves. There have been 29 Presidential addresses, and each one has been a study in verbal art. The chart of their plans of administration in advance, and there have been four Vice Presidents who have taken up the severed link of authority where it was dropped, twice by natural causes and twice by the bullet of an assassin. The longest inaugural address and the shortest administration were those of the grandfather of the President. The next longest address is that delivered yesterday by his grandson. The most sparing in the exhibition of periphrastic importance was Abraham Lincoln while standing on the threshold of his second term, and Chester A. Arthur when he took up the wreath of the Garfield government. The most effusive in the presentation of his official dignity in the first person singular, pronoun I was James Madison, who has entered the place of supreme authority.

### WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS.

When George Washington took the oath of office at New York as first President of the United States of America, under their new model of Constitutional government by his grandsons, the most of his plans in advance, he mapped out his purposes of administration during that formative period of national existence in an inaugural address of 1,066 words, in which he appeared as 130 times. He entered upon his second term in the inaugural brevity of 154 words with six I's.

The second President, John Adams, formulated the incipient issues of liberal and strict construction of the Constitution and antagonisms of political parties in an opening address of 1,170 words, in which he presented himself 13 times and used the I 13 times. Thomas Jefferson, the father of American partisan Democratic government upon the loose system of State rights, gave his admiring listeners a view of his plans in advance in 1,226 words and 19 I's. The growth of anti-federalism and federalism as the divergent doctrines of political life were counseled after his second election in 1803, in which he appeared as 116 times.

### ONE FOR EVERY HUNDRED.

James Madison took his countrymen all about his plans of meeting French intrigues and British maritime arrogance in an inaugural of 1,170 words, in which he appeared as 130 times and used the I 130 times. He entered upon his second term in the inaugural brevity of 154 words with six I's.

James Monroe, on March 4, 1817, discussed the Indian question, Spanish boundary troubles, issues of politics and administration, in an inaugural of 3,322 words with 19 I's, and made his second appearance with a grand total of pardonable pride in 4,406 words and 26 I's. John Quincy Adams ventilated his inaugural partisan notions of public questions in 2,944 words, naming himself in the form of 14 pronouns, first, singular. The hero of New Orleans, after the bitterest of political campaigns, founded his rigorous administration on 1,115 words and 11 I's, and renewed it on the basis of the most effective political methods ever known in 1,167 words and six I's.

Martin Van Buren, the "Magician of Kinderhook," the Presidential protégé of Jackson, gave his preliminary views of pertinent public questions in 3,994 words and 19 I's.

### THE PRESIDENT'S GRANDFATHER.

William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe and the Indian border struggles of the third decade of the century, mapped out an administration of efficient service to the peace and prosperity of the much disturbed Union in 3,278 words and 38 I's. The constitutional residuary legate of the political administrative affairs of the fifth administration, John Tyler, showed his head made under the circumstances of his succession in an inaugural of 1,643 words and 15 I's.

James K. Polk discussed the paramount issue of peace with the Senator, sup-pression of the "Dorr Rhode Island Rebellion," the annexation of Texas, and disturbances on the Mexican frontier, with unalloyed brevity in 1,695 words and 18 "Rough and Ready" I's.

Millard Fillmore took up the reins of government by simply taking the oath of office. James Buchanan, the sage of Wheatland, discussed slavery conflicts, border troubles, Kansas agitation, sectional antagonisms in an inaugural address of 3,494 words, in which the last of the Democratic Presidents for a quarter of a century marked his prominent individuality by 13 I's.

### LINCOLN'S ADDRESSES.

Abraham Lincoln, the first of the Republican Presidents, outlined the administrative policy of the new regime in political control and discussed the movements of accession, the authority and perpetuation of the Union, the possibility of war, the raising of revenues and strengthening of Government in 3,588 words. The martyr President stood forth in the heroic attitude of 143 times, which overtopped the conventionally periphrastic prominence of all his predecessors, and yet he was always known as the least obtrusive of public men. He made his second inaugural statement in the brevity of 368 words and a single I.

Andrew Johnson, the slain body of Abraham Lincoln, told the country of his plans of discussion in 322 words and 15 I's. Ulysses S. Grant, the great Captain in the war for the preservation of the Union, gave his soldier notions of elvish duty and sturdy endurance in 1,126 words, and for freedom in the use of I ranked next to Lincoln's 43 by scoring up 39 uses of the individualizing interger in the periphrastic family. Upon his second appearance under similar circumstances, in disposing of questions of reconstruction and international differences growing out of war, he gave expression to his views in an address of 1,332 words, supported by 24 I's.

### COMING DOWN TO DATE.

Rutherford B. Hayes gave his views of national administration in 2,472 words and 16 I's. James A. Garfield backed and filled on the salient points of public policy and party expediency in 2,949 words and 18 I's. Chester A. Arthur, the Apollo Belus of Presidents, took up the blood-stained mantle of Garfield and formulated a non-aggressive policy of administration and a reign of Chester's social indulgence in the succinct numbers of 431 words and 1 I.

The Democratic Presidents again came to the front in executive center in Grover Cleveland, who told about Jeffersonian simplicity, civil-service, one term, financial whiplashes, silver breakers, and economic reform in 2,988 words and 16 I's. He stood himself up in the form of the pronoun I but five times.

President Benjamin Harrison outlines the course of his administration, in an address consisting over 5,000 words. In the use of the personal pronoun he strikes a fair and moderate average, contenting himself with 17 I's.

PLEURISY, pneumonia, and all throat-affections, are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. J. C. Ayer's Expecto-rant.